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TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., December 14, 1892.

Don't Make a Mistake.

We present elsewhere, on this page, a most important communication from Hon. William H. Fleming, in which he questions the constitutionality of the provision of the Confederate Home bill which conditions the acceptance of the home on a popular vote.

Mr. Fleming, who is an able constitutional lawyer, submits several authorities sustaining his position, the most direct of which is that from the American and English Cyclopaedia of Law, one of the best known authorities to the legal fraternity, which says:

A legislature has no constitutional power in enacting a general law applicable to all the people of a state, to condition its taking effect upon the casting of a popular vote in its favor.

This authority is sustained by Judge Cooley, one of the ablest of American constitutional lawyers, and by twenty-five other decisions, while, as Mr. Fleming states, there is not a decision on record which would justify the legislature in shirking the responsibility which belongs to itself and not to the people.

The suggestion that the senate reconsider its vote of yesterday, in which it passed the bill accepting the home, but conditioned its acceptance on the vote of the people to be cast at an election to be held in July next, should meet with prompt consideration this morning. The senate's reconsideration would enable the house also to correct the same error made when it adopted the provision submitting the acceptance of the home to the people.

Justice Demands Action.

The legislature will probably adjourn Saturday night. Before it does so, it should act on the report of the committee which has had under consideration the charges that have been made against Judge Guber, of the Blue Ridge circuit. It is said that the committee is about ready to report and that it will submit its conclusions, after having made a full investigation of the matter, today or tomorrow.

Judge Guber's term of office expires with this month and it would be a serious mistake to postpone the settlement of the charges made against him, questioning his conduct as a judge during his present term, until after the expiration of the term of office during which such charges were made.

Judge Guber is either guilty or innocent. If the report of the committee is to the former effect, the state demands the settlement of the question before the new term begins. If the verdict vindicates Judge Guber, he is certainly entitled to have his record cleared without delay.

By all means, let the committee make its report in time to give the general assembly opportunity to act on it before it adjourns. The question is one of too much importance to be left dangling in the air for seven months, and, above all, justice and right demand that the verdict be made up before the legislature quits business for the winter.

A Thrifty Squire.

The sword of Germany grows restless and longs to leap from its scabbard. It thirsts for blood and must have it. According to the German minister, a great European war is inevitable, and the army must be placed on a war footing without delay.

The wish is father to the thought. No country menaces Germany. Even her hereditary enemy, France, is too much engaged with her own affairs at present to think of fighting. Why, then, should the Emperor William turn loose the dogs of war? The answer comes from the inside of his empire. The farmers are discontented and impoverished, and their ruler sees that something must be done. With the natural instinct of militarism, he thinks that a foreign war would be a diversion, and would pacify the dissatisfied at home. The lives that would be sacrificed he does not take into consideration, nor does he think of the sorrow that would be carried to thousands of families.

At the Paris exposition Victor Hugo delivered an eloquent plea for peace. He said that if it was murder to kill one man, the crime was lessened by killing thousands. If it was theft to take one man's property, it was worse to rob a nation. He asked if mothers were to continue to bear children to perish by the sword. Pointing to the exhibition he pronounced it the proper battlefield of nations, and urged the rulers of Europe to encourage such spirited rivalry and competition in the arts of peace, rather than the savage methods by which the weak fall victims to the strong.

Hugo's address would make good reading for the German emperor and his war minister at the present time. There is no necessity for a European war. The remedy for the discontent in Germany, England, Russia and France is summed up in one word—justice. Let the classes

in those countries deal fairly with the masses, and the outlook at home and abroad will become peaceful, and it will be safe to turn the sword into a plowshare.

An Extreme Measure.

The bill now pending in the house to absolutely prohibit the sale of cigarettes in Georgia will strike thoughtful citizens as altogether too extreme and sweeping. An amendment to the bill includes cigarette material in the prohibition, and a substitute is still stronger in its terms. We fail to see the necessity for such radical legislation. We already have on our statute books a law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors. Is not this going about as far as we can safely go? The proposed law would simply make us ridiculous in the eyes of the outside world, and it would puzzle our lawmakers to know just where to draw the line.

We should proceed very cautiously with legislation restricting the personal liberty of the grown-up citizen so long as he does not interfere with the peace of society. The state cannot stand over every man as a guardian. The average citizen must be left free to act in some things and if his course shortens his life he must take the consequences.

It is all right for the state to inhibit the sale of adulterated goods of any kind, but beyond this it should be careful how far it goes.

It seems to us that the passage of such a law would simply cause Georgia to be laughed at as an extreme, cranky, blue-law state. It would do us a great deal of harm and no good that we can see. We had better remain on solid ground and not wander off after visionary reforms.

Enforce the Law Against Selling Cigarettes to Minors.

Enforce the law against selling cigarettes to minors, and don't consider the violation of important principles, until the laws now on the statute books are enforced.

An Experiment in Taxation.

How to equalize taxes and lighten the burden of the average citizen is one of the great problems of the day.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks that the New York legislature has set a good example by providing for an inheritance tax. In the five years of its operation it has paid into the treasury about \$1,000,000. The law now applies to both direct and collateral inheritances, the tax on the first being 1 per cent and on the other 5 per cent. During the year ending September the amount collected was \$2,000,000, and the tax on Jay Gould's estate will be about \$1,000,000.

The argument in favor of this tax is that it reaches and equalizes property which now only slightly feels the burden—personal property, which is rarely returned to any great extent for taxation. As the law exempts \$10,000 of each inheritance, only the large estates would feel it and the heirs can well afford it.

The demand for more equal taxes will doubtless result in the adoption of the New York plan in many states unless we solve the problem by resorting to a federal income tax. The drift of public opinion favors the latter, and the fact that such a tax has worked satisfactorily in England for the past fifty years should be an answer to most of the objections that have been suggested.

The Reform Club Incident.

The outrageous insult offered to the democratic house and to the democratic speaker by the Reform Club of New York city will serve a very good purpose indeed, if it shall have the effect of calling the attention of democrats to the real character and intentions of the club. We are aware of the fact that there are good democrats who are members of the club, but we are firmly of the opinion that they have been inveigled into the organization without understanding its character—that they were invited to join and gave their consent in a perfunctory way, as people sign petitions without reading them or caring particularly what they are about.

The insult offered to Speaker Crisp and, through him, to the democratic house was significant, but it was it more significant than the fact that the club put forward Mr. Carl Schurz to instruct Mr. Cleveland and the democratic party generally as to the policy they should pursue. Could anything be more significant than that, or show more clearly the character of those who control the Reform Club? Mr. Schurz was empowered by the club to instruct Mr. Cleveland and the party, but when did he become a democrat? Was he a democrat when he endorsed the villainy that counted out Mr. Tilden in 1876? Was he a democrat when he consented to enjoy the usufruct of that memorable seat by becoming Mr. Hayes's secretary of the interior? Was he a democrat when he supported Garfield and stumped the north for the republican ticket? Nevertheless, the Reform Club honored Schurz only less highly than it did Mr. Cleveland and gave him precedence over the third officer of the government, the democratic speaker of the house of representatives.

We call attention to this elevation of Mr. Hayes's secretary of the interior to show that the insult offered to Speaker Crisp was intentional and deliberate—a part of the policy of an organization which is undemocratic in its intentions, and which is anxious to bring about a breach in the democratic party. The democrats who have been inveigled into becoming members of the Reform Club do not control the concern, nor are they responsible for its undemocratic policy. As Congressman Amos Cummings says, one of the members of the Reform Club was a candidate for mayor of New York in 1890 in opposition to the regular democratic nominee, and he was assisted by the republicans; so that it may fairly be said that whenever the wind sets in the right direction those who have the manipulation of the organization of the club hasten to make it a republican annex.

We are thus particular in setting forth these facts in order to show that Speaker Crisp was not insulted by democrats, or by those whose democratic sympathies begin and end in selfish desire to perpetuate the demagoguery of silver in the interest of the money power. Why was Mr. Schurz, a noted anti-democrat put forward? Simply because Mr. Schurz happens to believe for the moment in a single gold standard. Why was Speaker

Crisp, the third officer of the government, subjected to an outrageous insult? Simply because Mr. Crisp is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Those newspapers that affect to regard the Reform Club as a democratic concern, suggest that Speaker Crisp is a little too sensitive in regard to the failure of the president of the club to call on him for a speech; but so far as we know, the speaker has betrayed no undue sensitiveness in regard to the matter, nor troubled himself about it in any way. Perhaps his friends are a little sensitive, but it should be borne in mind that the most clamorous expressions of surprise have come from those who may be regarded as mere spectators of the passing show. Here was the third officer of the government—after the president and vice president—the most important—ignored in favor of an ex-member of the fraudulent Hayes cabinet, and in favor of a number of gentlemen not particularly conspicuous. It is not the man that has been insulted, but the office he holds, and, through him, the democratic party of the house of representatives. It is the public that seems to be sensitive.

For our part, we think the event is very timely. It uncovers one of the masked batteries that has been harassing the democratic flanks for some time, and makes plain the purpose of the money power.

The Reform Club did a great day's work when it put up Carl Schurz to outline the democratic policy. Mr. Schurz seems to be a democrat from way back. Let us hope that everybody will stand out of the way and give him room. He is always to be found hanging to the skirts of the victorious party. His true home is in the Hayes camp, and now he is trying to get a grip on Mr. Cleveland's coat tails.

The New York Herald is flinging handfuls of Italian type at everybody and everything that it peters it.

The kangaroo ballot seems to have done a great deal of good in New England. It has shown the necessity of night schools and a heap of 'em.

And so E. Ellery Anderson and Carl Schurz are to conduct democratic legislation and control democratic policy? We have in this inspiring combination the original Hoodoo of Mugwumpery.

We judge from the incoherent past, so to speak, that The New York Herald would not object to seeing the democratic party in a hole.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Remembrance.



As gentle and fleet as the tones of a sweet And winsome lute that is mute today, Were the tones of her voice—but my heart shall rejoice In all its mad winter, to think of that May!

To think of that May in a wondering way And to wish I had words just to sing or to say The magical music that molded that May!

It was winter sublime, with its ice and its rime, It was winter that night, it is winter today; But my soul makes a rhyme and a musical chime, From the midnight mad melody molded of May!

O, 'twas May in mad winter; along the light way, There glided that night, as there melteth today, The storm of the winter in music of May!

And I said, kneeling lowly: "Her face is too holy For my soul to dream on!" But, dreaming, I bowed

Where, beautiful, tender, her soft hair's dark splendor Fell over my forehead like storm from a cloud!

O, 'twas winter that night—let me sing, let me say; But now, with hands folded in meekness to pray, I shall dream 'till I seem like a gleam of that May!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Editor Brown is doing excellent work for The New York Herald and Advertiser. This is one of the best weekly newspapers in the state—one that did excellent work during the campaign, and which is still "in the ring" for democracy.

The Good Old Times.

We are always dreamin' of the good old times With their smiles an' kisses, an' their songs an' rhymes; For things were better—you can hear us say it—When a man owed money he was sure to pay it—There were plenty of dollars an' plenty of sense.

An' things were cheaper in the good old times! But we're all mistaken! Though the old times seem The best and brightest as we sit an' dream; Yet, they ain't nothin' to the times we know.

With the hearts that's livin' an' that love us so! An' we'll take our chances with a few bright dime.

An' I'm plum happy in the just-now times! The Augusta Evening News is filling its columns with some very lively local and editorial matter. The old reliable Colonel William Moore is in the very middle of the newspaper road.

They Pay the Freight.

"I see that they have left a coffin on my editor's door step."

"Yes; it's a good town. When they get tired of a man his coffin doesn't cost him a cent, an' I've even known 'em to furnish the rope an' foot the coroner's bill."

The Christmas number of The Atlanta Echoes, published at Elmhurst, N. Y., by Mr. Edwin Wildman, a former Georgia journalist, is a most attractive and well illustrated publication. It is beautifully illustrated throughout and contains an excellent variety of Christmas fare.

Let All Speak at Once.

The editor's planted his Christmas tree, and every subscriber of his paper Can get an obituary free By helping his Christmas dinner.

Public Embracing Is Unlawful.

From The Philadelphia Times.
 May a man embrace his wife in church? Certainly not, says the magistrates of Kingston on Thames. A man who had been separated from his wife went to church at East Molesey the other Sunday and saw his

better half sitting in a pew. After the service he went to her and placed his arm about her waist. For this act of affection the magistrates bound him over to keep the peace.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"El Paso, Texas, once showed the rain makers trick of two at their own trade," said Dr. Byrne, in St. Louis on Friday. "The rainmakers went out to El Paso last year and blew any number of large rectangular holes in the overhanging firmament, but not a drop of water could they persuade to trickle through. The McInty Club got up a reception for the visitors, and one number on the program was 'The Heavy Shower.' After the guests had enjoyed themselves for an hour or more in the refectory, the president of the McInty Club announced that a rainfall would be procured as the finale of the festive occasion. The head rainmaker marched out, clothed from head to heel in rubber and bearing an enormous umbrella. His assistants followed, carrying a long line of candles, and carrying a host of Roman candles, rockets, firecrackers, devil chasers, etc. The McInty Club marched round in a circle a few times, chanting doggerel rhymes, then touched off their fireworks. Instantly a fine shower began to fall, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The faces of the visitors were a study. They knew the McInty Club were making a fool of them, but they were too polite to say so. On the roofs of the buildings were men with hose to which spray nozzles were attached. In a court another weathermaker was found, and he was ordered to stop. The colored hotel porter was down in the cellar in company with the gong. The visitors enjoyed the joke immensely and El Paso is this day a happy city."

The friends of Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., are earnestly advocating him for a position in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Mr. Carr is a native-born American, a successful business man in North Carolina, and is thoroughly identified with the political interests of the state. He is one of the original Cleveland men, and his appointment would be welcomed by the whole state.

With all his shrewdness, Jay Gould was once duped by the bogus English Lord Gordon. Gould was led to believe the impostor controlled certain stocks, and he was interested, and gave him \$2,700,000 as a bribe. The next day the swindle was discovered and Gordon was induced to refund the money without appealing to the law.

The prime life is seventy-nine, according to Lord Palmerston, and so stated openly to stand and sent the bill to the senate, where we hoped the conditions for impartial and dispassionate consideration would be more favorable.

The senate, however, has passed the bill as it went from the house, except that it changed the time of the popular election from January to July.

The senate still has the power to reconsider its action on passing the bill. That power must be exercised tomorrow morning after the reading of the journal or not, as the case may be.

So much for the history of the matter. For one, I wish to say that while I believe the people would give a majority for the home, I do not vote for the amendment submitted to the question to a popular vote, and I never will vote for it. Along with other members of the house, I acquiesced under the compulsion of circumstances, and so stated openly.

I was opposed to such a course because it was a surrender of authority on the part of the legislature; because it was a shifting of our responsibility; because from the very nature of the case we were in a better position to judge of the wisdom of the measure than the people could possibly be at the polls; because our political conditions were peculiar and would be made more anomalous by permitting a question of such a nature to be scrambled over at the ballot box, and last, but not least, because our proud old state, with more than two centuries of her existence, could furnish no precedent for such an evasive course on the part of the men she had chosen to legislate for her.

But laying aside all questions of expediency there is a still more serious objection to the amendment. It is unconstitutional. All the authorities say so. I can find not one decision to the contrary on a case parallel to this.

As a lawyer, I readily admit that the legislature may charter a private company and leave it optional with the corporation to accept the charter or not; that the same be done with a municipality by allowing the voters to accept or reject; and also that we may term local option laws to permit or prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, etc., etc., constitutional. But in all such cases special persons or localities are specially concerned. What I demand is that a legislature can pass a bill of general operation over the whole state and make its taking effect dependent upon a popular vote of the whole state for or against it.

On this point I shall quote authority: "One of the settled maxims in constitutional law is, that the power conferred upon the legislature to make laws cannot be delegated by that department to any other body or authority." Cooley, page 137. "If the decision of these questions is to depend upon the weight of judicial authority up to the present time, it must be held that there is no power to refer the adoption or rejection of a general law to the people of the state any more than there is to refer it to any other authority."

It is therefore held that the legislature have no power to submit a proposed law to the people, nor have the people the power to bind each other by acting upon it." Cooley, page 141.

"On this question of expediency the legislature must exercise its own judgment definitely and finally." If it was unwise or inexpedient before the vote was taken it will be equally so afterwards. The legislature has no power to make a statute dependent on such a contingency." See 8, New York, p. 483 and ten other decisions there cited.

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"In view of these facts, Mr. Editor, I am expecting or asking too much to beg the senate to reconsider its vote and let the truth and the law prevail."

Such a course would evince not the weakness of legislation, but the courage to do right, and I therefore save the bill from a veto. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. FLEMING.

CRISP AND THE MUGWUMPS.

The Speaker Was Deliberately Slighted at the Reform Banquet.

From The Washington Post.
 Mr. Fairchild says there were so many democrats present that the number of speakers had to be limited, but it would seem, under such circumstances, as if the name of General Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, or Congressman Tom Johnson, of Ohio, or Governor-elect Stone, of Missouri, or even Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, might have been left off and that of Speaker Crisp, the house of representatives, substituted without any great affront to the intelligence of the democratic party, or any serious strain upon the overworking dignity and intellect of the Reform Club.

The Post is quite sure that ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, who, in spite of the unpopularity of his surroundings, made the only speech of the evening in which there was a salient democratic idea, would have gladly stepped aside for Mr. Crisp had the opportunity been afforded him.

No. Mr. Fairchild's explanation won't do at all. The strange fact that a "distinguished democrat" like Tom Johnson was given precedence to Mr. Crisp and permitted to make a speech that can be regarded in no other light than an insolent and studied attack upon the gentleman from Georgia, and his leadership, furnishes an explanation and really explains, at the same time seriously impugning the good faith of the secretaries and his motives, and betraying the ingratitude of the speaker with quite as much consideration as he ever deserved.

Speaker Crisp isn't the first democrat whom the mugwumps have snubbed. The mugwump thinks himself better than an eagle and turns up his nose at the mention of a seraphim.

is likely to happen. He fulfills Joe McCullough's idea of newspaper instantism, which is the faculty of always being at the place "where hell is likely to break out." Pitts comes nearer to being in the exact spot than any one in the state.

Hal Moore, of The Macon Evening News, favors the multiplication of newspapers. Says he: "Every new paper but does its part in whetting the appetite of the reading public. People who read the one are always sure to want to see what the other has to say, and the consequence is that he becomes a customer of both. The fact is that where there are two newspapers people who did not take the one when printed alone, are induced to take both. Let as many be printed as possible. The more the better."

Ex-Congressman Allen D. Candler, who has been so ably spoken of for the position of assistant secretary of the interior, was in Atlanta yesterday, having come down from his home in Gainesville on business. He was met in the Kimball by a Constitution representative and when asked about the rumor that he would be appointed, replied: "I know nothing about it except what I have seen in The Constitution and the columns have said. As to my qualifications for the position, I have only to say: 'I am a democrat.'"

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Legislature Has No Authority to Delegate Power—What Will the Senate Do?

Editor Constitution—I ask space in your issue to submit to the public, and especially to the senate, some facts and opinions touching the soldiers' home bill.

As you know, an amendment was introduced to the house making the acceptance or rejection of the home dependent upon the popular vote for or against it at the January election.

First amendment was proposed, not by the friends, but by the enemies of the bill. It had never been offered at all I am quite sure we would have passed the bill by a majority of ten to one.

It was offered, if we (that is, the friends of the measure) had kept up our fight in the then temper of the house against allowing friends to vote on it, it is more than probable that a sufficient number of wavering votes might on the spur of the occasion have been over to our opponents to prevent us from securing the necessary majority of eighty-eight.

In that dilemma we made no attack, as we could have done, on the expediency and legality of that amendment, and so stated openly to stand and sent the bill to the senate, where we hoped the conditions for impartial and dispassionate consideration would be more favorable.

The senate, however, has passed the bill as it went from the house, except that it changed the time of the popular election from January to July.

The senate still has the power to reconsider its action on passing the bill. That power must be exercised tomorrow morning after the reading of the journal or not, as the case may be.

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WILLIAM H. FLEMING.

THE LEAGUE'S BREAKFAST.

To Be Given Vice President-elect Stevenson on the Morning of the 23d.

All arrangements were completed yesterday morning for the elegant breakfast which the Young Men's Democratic League will tender Vice President-elect Stevenson and his party on the morning of December 23d.

The breakfast will be held in the breakfast room of the new Atlanta hotel on Peachtree street, and will be the most elegant affair of its kind ever given in Atlanta.

The executive committee of the league recently met at the office of Chairman Colville to complete the arrangements for the entertainment of General Stevenson and his party. A special committee consisting of Messrs. Fulton Colville, Burton Smith, J. R. Gray, Arnold Boyles and J. K. Ohl was appointed to take charge of the details of the entertainment. This committee met yesterday.

The dress and age of plates at the breakfast has been fixed at \$10 apiece, and considering applications, members of the league will be given the preference, and all members desiring to be present should send in their applications, accompanied with their checks by Thursday morning, to any member of the above committee. There will be doubtless enough plates left over to accommodate such gentlemen who are not members of the league as desire to attend, but all applications should be in by Thursday morning, as the number will be limited to fifty.

There will be but little speaking. The orators of the occasion on behalf of the club will be Judge A. E. Calhoun and Hon. William F. Hill. There will be responses from the distinguished guests.

The breakfast will be given at 9 o'clock promptly on the morning of the 23d, and its brilliant success is already assured.

ONLY A WEEK,

And the Vice President Elect Will Be In Atlanta.

GENERAL STEVENSON AND HIS PARTY

Will Arrive in the City at Noon on the 21st of December—Opening of the Commercial Club.

General A. E. Stevenson, in just one week from today, will be the guest of the city of Atlanta.

The welcome that is waiting for his arrival will be in every respect a handsome ovation. Committees from nearly every organization in the city, including a large delegation of merchants, will greet the distinguished visitor.

All the Year

Round our prices rule lower than any prices the others offer you. If you trade with us you know this to be so. If you don't trade with us you make a mistake. Our prices for December are just as low as for any other month in the year. Watches from \$4 up. Solitaire Diamond Rings from \$3 up.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
No. 57 Whitehall Street
One Store. One Price.

We are now general agents for the celebrated

OWENSBORO FARM WAGONS

—AND—
CITY DRAYS.

Having two large stocks of vehicles on our floors, comprising all the leading styles in Carriages, Buggies and Wagons, in endless variety, can interest you in prices and quality of goods.

STANDARD WAGON CO.,
OF GEORGIA.

E. D. CRANE, MANAGER OF SALES.

FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S

Extract of Beef.



The finest meat flavoring stock for soups, sauces and made dishes.

Efficient tonic in all cases of weakness and digestive disorders.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR Liebig Company's Extract
And see that it bears the signature of JUS TUS NON LIEBIG in Blue Ink across the label, thus:

HEADQUARTERS

FOR —
SMOKING JACKETS,
DRESSING GOWNS,
FINE NECKWEAR,
KID GLOVES,
SILK SUSPENDERS, ETC.

NOVELTIES

Just received in EVERY LINE for Christmas trade-beauties, too.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
15 WHITEHALL STREET.

Registration books for County, Election first Wednesday in January, 1893, will close December the 20th.



KELLAM & MOORE, OPTICIANS
Manufacturers of fine eyeglasses and dealers in the genuine L'Esclapart opera glasses. Retail store, 54 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

INSTRUCTION.

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State and County tax now due. Pay at once and save costs and interest.
A. P. Stewart, T. C.

HE IS DYING.

There is No Hope for Judge Cunningham.

WHO LIES DYING IN WEST END.

The Record of His Life and Services—An Important Law Case—His Family Relations.

Judge John D. Cunningham lies dying at his home in West End.

His death is hourly expected, and his longest leave on life is placed by the physicians at not more than two days. All day yesterday he lay in an unconscious condition, not even recognizing his wife.

Judge Cunningham was born in Chambers county, Ala., at Oak Bowery, the country residence of his father, Thomas, March 23, 1840. He was educated at Emory and Henry colleges and began the study of law when only seventeen years old under the two most eminent men in the state. These instructors were Chief Justice Clifton and Governor Robert F. Ligon. In 1860 he was admitted to practice, and in the same year he married Miss Cornelia Dobbins, the



daughter of Miles G. Dobbins, of Griffin, Ga., afterwards one of the most prominent bankers in Atlanta. In 1874 Judge Cunningham moved to Atlanta.

Before this, however, he had won his title of judge; he was appointed judge of the state court of Montgomery county, Ala., with unlimited jurisdiction in that county. Although at the time of his appointment he was only twenty-six years, by his probity in all matters and his great conservatism, he had won the confidence of every practitioner in his court.

As a lawyer who thoroughly understood every technical point, Judge Cunningham stood pre-eminent among the barristers of the south.

He has engaged in many important cases, and at one time he had charge of a suit which involved two million dollars and required his presence in London for several months.

While in London he not only met a number of distinguished personages but also made a formal call upon Queen Victoria.

Judge Cunningham has always been a strong advocate of the great principles of the temperance, and he was one of the foremost temperance men in the land. It is said that at one time, when Judge Cunningham was asked if he would sell the surplus fruit for distillation, he answered: "I give away my surplus fruit to make hogs out of pigs, but I will not sell it at any time to make hogs out of men."

Judge Cunningham is one of the largest fruit raisers in the state and at one time shipped no less than forty thousand crates of fruit into various states. Of late years, however, his fruit business has been taken care of by Mr. John D. Cunningham, Jr.

The family of Judge Cunningham consists of his wife and seven children: Mr. John D. Cunningham, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Graham, Mr. Miles D. Cunningham, Miss Ruth Cunningham, Master George Cunningham, and Alfred and Susie, the two youngest children.

A Child Enjoys
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

MANCHESTER'S POSTOFFICE.

The Application in and the P. M. Agreed On.
Manchester, whose remarkable progress in everything has excited the attention of the state, has just illustrated a very hopeful state of harmony in the choice of a postmaster.

A petition signed by 205 interested names has been sent to the postoffice department asking for the establishment of a postoffice in that promising town, and nearly every one of the two hundred is a unit for Colonel Dave Sloan as postmaster.

The genial colonel has no opposition for the place, and the postal department will doubtless remember Atlanta's radiant suburb, as the one place where there was no wrangle over the postmaster'ship.

Colonel Sloan will make Manchester an ideal postmaster and the boys and girls at these great colleges will learn in future to read his face with anxiety to "see if there is anything for me."

There are many new houses going up and a score or more will be begun in a few weeks.

She's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship—, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, never she is unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for nervous, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite. Beware of counterfeits.

A Guaranteed Cure for the Opium Habit
We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken daily, nor how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no desires for, nor need of opium in any form nor any substitute. Our proposition is, if no cure, then, no pay for treatment, board nor attention. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Address: Dr. Nelson Guarantee Opium Cure Company, or postoffice box 61, Austell, Ga. dec4-dlm

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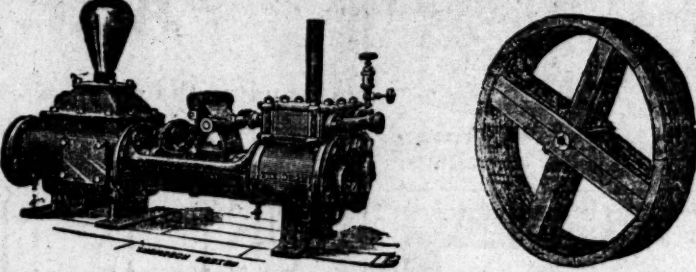
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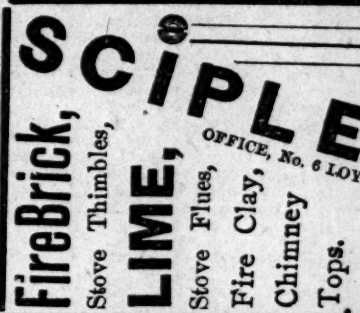
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He Must Create Necessities.

He Must Educate Taste.

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